The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,534.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52
" including postage ..... " 72
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town..... " 28
" including postage ..... " 38
For three months in advance, delivered in Town..... " 15
" including postage ..... " 21 6
For one month, delivered in Town..... " 6 0
" including postage ..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Per Month and under
First insertion .....Rs. 1 0
Every Month .....each " 0 8
Fortnightly Bills .....each " 0 12
Weekly Bills .....each " 0 14
Daily Bills .....each " 0 3
Bills and succeeding insertions .....each " 0 2 At. per
Days, 10 to 20 words counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Third " ... 4 " "
Those succeeding 2 " "
In the Notice languages double the above.
Quarter Bills, Quotations, Rates...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for each paying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

CALCUTTA.—January 13th, at Calcutta, the wife of Carlton Forbes, of a son.

St. Mary's Island, January 12th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. L. St. Pierre, R.N., of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

GOOTY.—January 14th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain E. D. Ross, of a daughter.

MADRAS.—January 15th, at Vepery, the wife of Hamilton M. Ross, Esq., M.C.S., of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abass, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

From Bombay to Muscat and Bushire ... 17th & 27th
Muscat ... 22nd
Bushire ... 23rd
Lingah ... 26th
Bunder Abass ... 27th
Muscat ... 29th
Arrive Bussorah ... 31st

Leave Bussorah on 3rd & 17th, Muscat ... 9th & 23rd
Bushire ... 10th & 24th
Lingah ... 13th & 27th
Bunder Abass ... 14th & 28th
Muscat ... 17th & 31st
Arrive Bombay ... 21st & 4th

The Steamer "ENTERPRISE," 650 tons, 250 H. P., Commander A. DUNCAN, will be despatched as above on the 4th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Intermediate by the Steamer of the first, Passengers and Cargo to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

From Bombay ... 1st & 15th
Leave Calicut ... 1st & 15th
" Cannanore ... 2nd & 16th
" Mangalore ... 3rd & 17th
" Honore ... 4th & 18th
" Goa ... 5th & 19th
" Vingorla ... 6th & 20th
" Carwar ... 7th & 21st
" Coondapoor ... 8th & 22nd
" Mangalore ... 9th & 23rd
" Cannanore ... 10th & 24th
" Calicut ... 11th & 25th
" Tellicherry ... 12th & 26th
" Mahe ... 13th & 27th
" Colombo ... 14th & 28th
" Tuticorin ... 15th & 29th
" Cochin ... 16th & 30th
" Calicut ... 17th & 31st
" Cannanore ... 18th & 1st
" Mangalore ... 19th & 2nd
" Carwar ... 20th & 3rd
Arrive Bombay ... 21st & 4th

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 350 H. P., Commander A. LYONS, will be despatched as above, at noon on 1st February.

Passengers from Bombay and Bombay to the 10th of the month for Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Mahe, to admit of interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the Steamers from Bombay.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore and proceed thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Cargo for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamer of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bandars:—

Description of Boats.	Oorun.	Cobra.	Mandua.	Fares.		Dhaurmutter.	
				Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Large Boats	0	8	0	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 8
Middle Boats	0	6	0	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6
Small Boats	0	4	0	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4
Third Class	0	3	0	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 2
Children	0	2	0	0 0	0 1	0 0	0 1
Cattle	0	8	0	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 8
Carriages	0	12	0	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 12
Carts	0	8	0	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 8
Horses	0	4	0	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4
Camels	0	6	0	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6
Asses	0	2	0	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 2
Sheep	0	1	0	0 0	0 1	0 0	0 1
Goats	0	1	0	0 0	0 1	0 0	0 1
Pigs	0	1	0	0 0	0 1	0 0	0 1
Dogs	0	1	0	0 0	0 1	0 0	0 1

The Steam Ferry Boats will run and alter the 16th January from as follows:—

From Oorun Bunder, the Dhaurmutter Ferry will leave every morning ... and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A.M.

From Dhaurmutter ... and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P.M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months, issued at Rs. 60.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th October 1866.

N.B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Oorun Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, as under:—

Steamers.	Up Steamers.	
	Cochin ...	Dep. Saturday.
Beypore ...	Beypore ...	Sunday.
Carnatic ...	Tellicherry ...	Monday.
Tellicherry ...	Cannanore ...	Monday.
Cannanore ...	Mangalore ...	Tuesday.
Mangalore ...	Honore ...	Wednesday.
Honore ...	Goa ...	Wednesday.
Goa ...	Vingorla ...	Thursday.
Vingorla ...	Rain-gherry ...	Thursday.
Bombay ... Arr. Friday.	Bombay ... Arr. Friday.	

The Steamer "BATTLE PRINCE" will be despatched accordingly to the above ports on SATURDAY, the 28th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE new Ship "JOHN ELLIOTT" will sail to Calcutta about next week. For Freight &c., apply to Messrs. S. & A. HORMASJEE, Ballard Circle.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF TANJORE," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship City of Tanjore.

Bombay, 19th January 1867.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

OPEN EVERY EVENING,

With a highly refined, chaste, and varied Entertainment.

CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE NIGHTLY.

THE PREMIER EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD,

Mdlle. ELLA ZOYARA,

In her thrilling flight of Balloons, Pirouettes, Backward Flying Statuary,

In conjunction with the indefatigable

CORPS OF ARTISTES,

Whose scorches in the most intricate exercises of the Profession stands

PRE-EMINENT AND UNDISPUTED.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Reserved Chairs ..... Rs. 5
Second Class ..... " 3
Third Class ..... " 1
Private Boxes (holding 4) ..... " 20

First Class numbered Chairs and Boxes may be secured at the Circus daily from 10 till 5.

FRIDAY, 25th JANUARY,

BY PARTICULAR DESIRE,

A GRAND PERFORMANCE

FOR NATIVE LADIES ONLY.

SATURDAY, 26th JANUARY,

GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE,

COMMENCING AT 3 O'CLOCK.

For the accommodation of Families—Children half price to all parts of the House. Doors open, afternoon, at 2, and evening, 7½.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 7th and 22nd of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARE TO SUEZ.

First Class ..... £45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class ..... £25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to R. R. Rathbone, Esq., 21, Water Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "NADA," 1,066 tons, Captain HANCOCK, will be despatched on the 6th February next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class ..... £ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class ..... £ 37 2 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the MONEY ORDER OFFICE will be opened on the 1st February next in the Accountant General's Office, Town Barracks.

Agents have been appointed at the following Treasuries in the Mofussil:—Ahmedabad, Ahmednuggur, Belgaum, Candeish, Canara, Dharwar, Hyderabad, Kaira, Kolaba-ghee, Kurrachee, Poona, Ratnagherry, Satara, Shikarpoor, Surat, and Tanna.

EDW. W. S. LOGIN,
Controller Money Orders.

Bombay, Office of Controller of Money Orders, 16th January 1867.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ELIAS DAVID SASSOON in our Firm here, and in our Branch Firms of David Sassoon Sons & Co. of China, CEASES from THIS DATE.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. REUBEN DAVID SASSOON is admitted from THIS DATE a partner in our FIRMS, which, hereafter, will consist of Mr. DULLAH DAVID SASSOON & Mr. REUBEN DAVID SASSOON.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above, I hereby give NOTICE that I have established myself as a MERCHANT from THIS DAY.

E. D. SASSOON.

Bombay, 1st January 1867.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the Estate of DADABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co.

ALL DEBTORS to this ESTATE are hereby required forthwith to PAY to the undersigned the amount of their DEBTS; and all CREDITORS are requested without delay to send their CLAIMS, accompanied by Vouchers, and made up with Interest to the 30th August 1866, to

T. E. PURSER,
Manager to the Trustees.

No. 6, Rampart Row, 16th November 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 75 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to their Bills for the payment of all Debts due from them to the Company) will be made on and after FRIDAY the 21st December, at the Company's Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE. }

Bombay, 13th December 1866.

NOTICE.—The new FREEMASONS' HALL in the rear of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, will be consecrated on the evening of WEDNESDAY the 30th instant.

The District Grand Lodge will open at 6 P.M., and the Banquet be on the table at 7-30 P.M.

Tickets for the Banquet, at Rupees 5 each, can be had on application to the undersigned.

S. TRENN,
Secretary Freemasons' Hall Committee.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

I HAVE THIS DAY authorized Mr. JACOB ELIAS SASSOON, Mr. SOLOMON EZEKIEL, and Mr. ABRAHAM DAVID EZEKIEL, to open BRANCH FIRMS for me in Hongkong and Shanghae, under the Name and Style of E. D. SASSOON & Co., in which Firm they are all admitted Partners.

E. D. SASSOON.

Bombay, 10th January 1867.

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—The Committee appointed by Government for receiving Contributions towards alleviating the distress which prevails in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies request intending Subscribers to send in their names to JAMES TAYLOR, Esquire, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, and to pay their Subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay for account of the above Fund.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1866.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARES in the above Company, numbered 29, 109, 110 and 145, have been ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company, the Final Call of Rs. 500 per Share not having been paid on them.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th January 1867.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be held at the CLUB HOUSE on WEDNESDAY, the 30th January next, at 5 o'clock P.M.

P. H. GRANT, Hon. Secretary.

Byculla Club, 21st December 1866.

WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE.—All persons INDEBTED to Lisle Association are requested to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the said Association, are hereby requested to forward STATEMENTS of their CLAIMS to the undersigned at the Office of the Association, No. 23 Apollo Street, Fort, on or before the 5th proximo, after which day no Claim will be admitted.

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE,
For self and other Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED) and in the matter of Act XIX. of 1857.

The Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the Sixteenth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to GEORGE RAMSAY WILSON, the Official Liquidator of the said Corporation, at his Office at Bombay Green, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time as shall be specified in such Notices, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved. SATURDAY the Second day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Seven, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the High Court at Bombay, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the Debts and Claims.—Dated this 22nd day of December 1866.

G. R. WILSON, Official Liquidator.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE BUTTIWALLA, SORABJEE JAMSETJEE BUTTIWALLA, EDULJEE HORMUSJEE BUTTIWALLA, CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE BUTTIWALLA, and VELCHUND GOOLABCHUND, trading as Messrs. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Buttiwalla, Sorabjee Jamsetjee Buttiwalla, Sons, and Company.

WHEREAS the said JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE BUTTIWALLA, SORABJEE JAMSETJEE BUTTIWALLA, EDULJEE HORMUSJEE BUTTIWALLA, CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE BUTTIWALLA, and VELCHUND GOOLABCHUND, trading as aforesaid, having declared themselves UNABLE to PAY their DEBTS, and being desirous that their Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act 28 of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section IV. of the said Act that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE BUTTIWALLA, SORABJEE JAMSETJEE BUTTIWALLA, EDULJEE HORMUSJEE BUTTIWALLA, CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE BUTTIWALLA, and VELCHUND GOOLABCHUND, trading as aforesaid, will be held at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and PEILE, Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay, on MONDAY the 28th day of January 1867, at 12 o'Clock in the noon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE, SORABJEE JAMSETJEE, EDULJEE HORMUSJEE, CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE and VELCHUND GOOLABCHUND, trading as aforesaid, ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated this 19th day of January 1867.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys to the Insolvents abovenamed.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Calcutta*—At Messrs. GEO. WYMAN & Co.
In Bombay—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 19, Hummum Street.
In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 39 Cornhill.

THE BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after THIS DAY this Company will ADVANCE and LEND MONIES on the undermentioned SECURITIES at a moderate rate of Interest:—

On Government Securities.
On Shares in Railways.
On Landed Properties.
On Ballions.
On Shipping Documents of Goods not being of a perishable nature.
On Goods do. do. do.

For terms and particulars apply at the Office.

(Signed) ARDASEIR BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE is hereby given to CREDITORS of the BOMBAY BRANCH, holding CERTIFICATES of INDEBTEDNESS for Fixed or Current Deposits not amounting to Rupees (500) Five hundred that full payment of their Claims will be made at this Office on and after 3rd January 1867, in exchange for the Certificates, which must be endorsed and receipted in full discharge of all Claims against the Corporation.

Creditors who are also Shareholders, or who may be indebted to the Bank, will not be entitled to such payment.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators, Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Hollond, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 22nd December 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

R. FELL AND SON, POONA.—AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.—

HOUSES! HOUSES!! HOUSES!!!

Well worthy the attention of Capitalists.

R. FELL & SON have received instructions to submit to Public competition, at their Sale Rooms, in East Street, on TUESDAY, the 31st January, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable HOUSE PROPERTY, belonging to an Estate under Liquidation.

No. 1 Bungalow.

A large and commodious newly-built Bungalow on the Bund Road, next to Bund Cottage. This Building contains 7 large Rooms, with the usual Bath Rooms and Closets, and a Verandah round the House, an extensive Compound in which is a good Well with a plentiful supply of water. The Out-houses consist of a large Cook Room, 3 good Godowns, 4 Stables, and a Coach House, large enough to accommodate 3 Conveyances.

This Building will be put up at Rs. 30,000.

No. 2 Bungalow.

Built on the same plan as No. 1. The Out-houses consist of a large Cook Room and 3 Godowns, an extensive Compound, which also has a good Well in it.

This Building will be put up at Rs. 25,000.

R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 21st January 1867.

JEWRAZ RUTTONSEY AND COMPANY'S ESTATE.—CREDITORS on this ESTATE are requested to PAY their DEBTS as recognized by Vouchers, with the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., and DEBTORS to the ESTATE are required to PAY the AMOUNT of their DEBTS forthwith.

THOMAS WILSON,
J. P. ASPINWALL,
DORABJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY,
Trustees to the Estate.

Bombay, 31st October 1866.

SELECTED BORDEAUX CLARETS.—The undersigned are now landing their quarterly shipments of Finest Clarets:—

		per dozen.
Chateaux Margaux	at	34 0
Leoville	by Chateau	28 0
St. Julien	Wines at	22 0
Medoc Best	at	16 0
Do. (in pints), for breakfast or supper	at	9 0
Medoc Petit (in quarts only)	at	12 0

CREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

N. B.—Less 10 per cent. for Cash in original cases Monthly settlement 5 per cent.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held on FRIDAY the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Company's Registered Office, No. 1 Bruce Lane, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Committee of Inspection.
2nd. To appoint Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. Macculloch, John & Co., resigned.
3rd. To elect two Directors to fill vacancies.

FORBES & Co.,
Acting Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th January 1867.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—The subjoined CORRESPONDENCE will be submitted to the GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS to be held on 25th inst.

By order of the Board,
FORBES & Co.,
Acting Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th January 1867.

To W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq., Chairman,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co. (Ld.)

SIR,—We, the undersigned Shareholders understand that the Board of Directors has provisionally appointed Messrs. Forbes and Co. Secretaries and Treasurers of the Mazagon Company, subject to the ratification of a General Meeting, and we now write to state that it is our wish, and we believe the wish of a large majority of Shareholders, that the appointment should be offered to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., whose experience in the management of Land Companies, and whose special influence over the timber trade of Bombay which is so importantly connected with our interests, eminently qualify them for the Office. We are confident that, if they consent to act, their services will materially benefit the Company.

We particularly wish to state, however, that in making this Requisition, it is by no means our intention to disparage Messrs. Forbes & Co., for whom on the contrary we have high respect, and we feel sure that they will not consider it a slight, if, in so important a matter to the Company, we prefer as our Secretaries a Firm of greater special experience and connection.

We cordially trust that the Directors may not see in this expression of our views the slightest desire to offer any opposition to their decision, as we have the most perfect confidence in their management; but we feel that we should be wanting in our duty to the interests of the Company if we did not communicate our wishes to them. We are confident that had they been aware that Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co could, as we hope, be induced to act for us, the Directors would in the first instance have applied to them, and that we should now have had the pleasure of supporting their decision, instead of appearing, but appearing only, to oppose it.

We therefore trust that the Directors may not see any reason to object to our Requisition for the appointment of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.—We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

ABBEYCHUND CALLIANCHUND,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
ROYCHUND TARRACHUND,
L. H. BAYLEY,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
For Central India Flat. Corporation, M. Roonan,
M. ROONAN,
WALTER R. CASSELS,
DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY,
BHIMJEE GIDHUR.

For the Asiatic Financial Corporation.

G. R. WILSON, } Liquidators.
M. NOWROJEE BANAJEE, }
F. F. COLAH.
TAPIDASS VURIDASS,
DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY,
TOOLSEYDASS VURSDASS,
ROBT. HANNAY, by his Attorney, W. R. Cassels
GAVIN STEELE, by his Attorney, W. R. Cassels,
MEER ALI DHURRUMSEY,
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
T. BLANEY,
A. M. CURRAY,
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
GOVIND GUNGABHOY,
ROYCHUND DEEPCHUND,
MANCHARAM MOOLSEYDASS,
F. W. LAWRENCE,
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

12th January 1867.

GENTLEMEN,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. which I have placed before the Board.

The appointment of Secretaries and Treasurers rests, as you are aware, entirely with the Shareholders in General Meeting, and the appointment of Messrs. Forbes & Co. by the Board was consequently provisional only and subject to ratification.

I regret that you should feel yourselves unable to support the action of the Board in this matter. It is not for me to institute any comparison between the relative qualifications of Messrs. Forbes & Co. and Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. If you think your interests and those of the Company will be better cared for by the one Firm than the other, you have an undoubted right to act in accordance with your views. But I must say that I think Messrs. Forbes & Co would do complete justice to the Company, and that their management of its affairs would afford the best evidence that the Board had exercised a wise discretion in appointing them.

You will have an early opportunity at the General Meeting of which notice has already been advertised of bringing the subject before the general body of Shareholders: in the meantime you will of course ascertain whether Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. are willing under the circumstances to be put in nomination: a point I prefer from your letter on which you are not yet certified.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. H. CRAWFORD,
Chairman.

NOTICES.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS—

Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed needle pointed Instruments as follows:—
Spring bow compass, bow pen, and bow pencil, 2 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, beam compass, 6 inch sector jointed dividers with pen and pencil legs and lengthening bar, 5 inch hair dividers, bow pen, bow pencil, proportional compasses, 14 cakes of best water colors, Indian ink, brushes, India rubber, China tile, six 12 inch Plotting scales and offsets, 12 inch rolling parallel ruler with Ivory scale on each edge, Ivory Sector, 6 inch Ivory Protractor, and 6 inch Ivory Parallel ruler ..... Rs. 160

Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, German Silver bound corners, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed needle pointed Instruments as follows:—
Spring bow compass, bow pen, bow pencil, 3 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, 6 inch sector jointed dividers with lengthening bar, pen, and pencil, 5 inch hair dividers, proportional compasses, colors, Indian ink, rubber, brushes, China tile, ivory sector, ivory rule, and six inch ivory protractor 135 0

A precisely similar set without the proportional compass, and without German silver corners to box ... 120 0

A French polished rosewood box containing a set of Electrum instruments as follows:—6 inch sector, jointed needle-pointed dividers, with pen and pencil legs and lengthening bar, needle pointed bow pen and pencil, a set of spring bows, 5 inch hair dividers, 2 ivory handle pens, ivory handle needle-holder, 6 inch ivory protractor, ivory ruler, and ivory sector 110 0

A rosewood box containing precisely similar set without the needle points 10

A French polished Mahogany Box of best German silver instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil leg, bow pen, bow pencil, a set of spring bows, 2 ivory handle pens, 6 inch ivory protractor, ivory sector and ivory ruler 75

Mahogany French polished Box containing a set of German silver instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil legs, hair dividers, bow pen and pencil, 2 ivory handle pens, ivory sector, ivory protractor and ivory ruler 50 0

A Mahogany French polished Box containing a set of brass instruments with steel points as follows:—6 inch dividers, with pen and pencil leg, 5 inch dividers, bow pen and pencil, ivory handle pen, boxwood 6 inch protractor and ebony parallel ruler ... 25

*** SOUNDY & Co. have an immense stock of Instrument Cases not above enumerated, varying in prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. S. & Co. call particular attention to a superior POCKET CASE of Instruments, which are well adapted as a present.

Proportional Compasses, German silver, in neat morocco case ..... Rs. 2 0
Pocket Turn, in compass electrum, in a morocco case 2 0
Napier Compass Electrum in case, very compact ... 2 0
Hair Dividers Electrum, 5 inch 7 0
Do. do. 6 inch 8 0
Brass Dividers of various sizes ..... from Rs. 5 to 7 0
Ebony handle drawing Pens 3 0
Ivory do. do. do. 4 0
Do. do. jointed 8 0

MAPPING PENS, DRAWING PENS, SET SQUARES, FRENCH CURVES, &c. &c.

PATENT VELLUM TRACING CLOTH in rolls of 24 yards, and one yard wide, per roll Rs. 24.

DRAWING PAPERS of various sizes.

TRACING PAPERS.

CONTINUOUS DRAWING PAPERS.

Every requisite for ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, and CONTRACTORS' Offices.

7 and 8 Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA and CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

DEPOSITS

Received on the following terms:—
For 12 months ..... 6 per cent.
6 months' ..... 5 per cent.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Manager.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 867.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE has just received a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, &c., *which is now on view:*—

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Blonde, &c. from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 35.

Hats for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 35.

Hats for Boys and Girls, trimmed and untrimmed, Rs. 5 to Rs. 24.

Hats and Hoods for Infants, in Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Pique, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 24.

Infants' Cloaks, in Cashmere, Braided Silk, and Muslin, richly trimmed with Embroidery, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 80.

Boys' and Girls' Pelisses and Blouses, in Pique, Cashmere, and Cloth, for outdoor wear, from Rs. 13 to Rs. 24 per suit.

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, in Cloth and Linen, Rs. 11 to Rs. 20.

Do. do. Stockings, Coloured, Rs. 1-4 per dozen.

Dressing Gowns, in Muslin, Pique, and Doria, Rs. 35 to Rs. 60, richly trimmed.

Royal Sandringham Frilling, for Ladies and Children's Under-linen, of all widths.

Infants' Cap Fronts, trimmed, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.

Infants' Richly Embroidered Jaconet Capes, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18.

Ball Dresses, very elegant, in the newest styles, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

Garnitures of Flowers, with Gold and Silver Birds, Insects, &c., mixed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

Head Dresses of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, interspersed with Gold and Silver Ornaments, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

Gold Pins, Combs, Balls, &c., Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

Handkerchiefs, of the finest quality, Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

Rich Fancy Ball-room Fans, Rs. 13 to Rs. 25.

Opera Cloaks, very handsome, from Rs. 33 to Rs. 60.

Bell Ribbons, in all Colours, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Crystal, Gold, and Silver Trimmings for Ball Dresses.

Passementerie and Silk Belts, for Ladies, Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 each.

Bodices, in Black and White Lace, Muslin, Grenadine, and Brussels Net, &c., Rs. 8 to Rs. 60.

Mantles for Ladies in Black and White Pusher Lace, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

Mantles in White, Coloured, and Black Silk Grenadine, Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.

Mantles, in Black Silk, richly trimmed, "Queen," "Princess of Wales," "Princess Alice," "Empress," &c., from Rs. 50 to Rs. 95.

Bodices, in Mull Muslin, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 14.

Net, Black, White, Spotted, and Plain, Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8 per yard.

Mantles, Warm, for Ladies proceeding to Europe, Rs. 23 to Rs. 35.

Buckles, in Gold, Silver, Crystal, Enamelled, Coral, &c., Rs. 7 to Rs. 24.

Petticoats, for Ladies, Flounced and Embroidered, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

Crinolines, White and Coloured, Striped, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 each.

Corsets, Ladies' Stays and Riding Belts of every description, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.

Satin, Rich, White, and Black, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 7-8 per yard.

Silks, Black, White, and various Colours (Glace), Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 6-8.

Moire Antique, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 100 to Rs. 120.

Brocha Silks of all Colours, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per yard.

Silk Robes, a few, very rich, from Rs. 165 to Rs. 185.

Tulles, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Crapes, Areophane, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Muslins, White, Black, and Coloured, French, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Muslins, Grenadine, Striped and Plain, Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per yard.

Grenadine Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15 per dress.

Muslins, Embroidered and Grenadine, and Book Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per dress.

For Central India Flat. Corporation, M. Roonan,

Bernard Cloths, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Jaconets and Lincing Muslins, from As. 8 to Rs. 1 per yard.

Pique, White and Maize, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Paramatta, Alpacca, Crepe, French Merino, Alpacca Mohair,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Back Bays close at 590 nominal, Elphinstones 595, Freres 180, Mazagons 840, United Victorias 1,230 per share, Bank of Bombay shares 40½ discount, Old Financials 47, Royals 65 per share. Market quiet.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Divd. 2nd.	Names.	Rates.
£	Rs.	Rs.	p.c.		
400,000	200	200	nil	Arabic Bank Corpn.	4 per share.
200,000	200	100	....	Asiatic New Issue	nil.
2,240,000	4,000	4,000	6	Bank of Bengal	6,990 per share.
10,000,000	1,000	1,000	8 p.c.	Bank of Bombay	401 dis.
1,000,000	250	125	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	65 per s.
2,000,000	200	200	6 p.c.	Bombay Trading Co.	
....	....	100	....	Banking Association Brokers' Banking Company	95 per share.
3,000,000	100	100	....	Bombay Commercial	32 per share.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	10 per share.
600,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	180 per share.
600,000	200	25	....	China Bank	175 per share.
2,000,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China	24 ex-div.
3,000,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	100	9	Delhi and London	No quotation.
500,000	200	200	....	Indian Finance, London & China	5 per share.
8,750,000	1,000	1,000	12½	Madras Bank	99 p.c. pm.
1,000,000	200	125	5 p.c.	National Bank of India	119 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Corp.	70 p.c. per ex-di.
500,000	200	200	....	Royal Bank of Asia	95 per share.
....	200	100	....	Oriental Bank	60 to 65 per share

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	100	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	30 to 40 per sh.
150,000	200	100	8 p.c.	Bombay Union Credit & Finan. Co.	24 p. share.
1,200,000	400	75	....	Financial Assoc. of India and China	17 to 18 p. share.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,600 to 2,650 p.s.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	20 p.c.	Elphinstone Land Co.	590 to 595 per sh.
1,000,000	1,000	490	....	New Do.	170 to 180 p. s.
1,000,000	10,000	6,000	....	Frere Land Co.	180 p. s.
1,000,000	2,000	200	....	Hornby Land Investment Co.	45 per share.
200,000	5,000	5,000	....	Mazagon Land Reclamation Co.	835 to 840 p. sh.
....	2,000	1,100	25 p.c.	Port Canning	330 per share.
5,000,000	10,000	6,000	....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,230 p. sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

200,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co.	1,400
250,000	2,500	2,000	25	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	No quotations.
80,000	1,000	1,000	....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	1,012 per share.
500,000	5,000	1,000	....	Bombay and Persian Steam-ship Co.	880 to 900
180,000	1,000	1,000	....	Princess W. Shipbuilding & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
150,000	100	100	....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	....	....	....	Western India Steam Co.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	nil	5 p.c.	on Ordinary Stock	G. I. P. Railway Co.
£20	£16	5 p.c.	On New Loan Shares	
£20	£5	5 p.c.	Do.	
£100	nil	3 p.c.	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R.	

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Bank	4 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.
Do. Private	4 Do.	1s. 11⅞d.
Do. Documents	4 Do.	1s. 10⅝ 9⅞d.
Calcutta	At sight	104½.
Do.	10 days' sight	104½.
Do.	30 Do. Do.	104½.
Madras	30 Do. Do.	104½.
China	4 months	218 nominal.
Do.	60 days sight	217.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.		
Government Securities		6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
BANK OF BENGAL.		
Government Securities		6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		8 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Notes Per cent.	Since Rs.	Expense Loans		Rs. 88
" "	Current	Loan 1831-32		102
" "	"	1839-45		101
" "	"	1842-43		89½
" "	"	1854-55		96
Five per cent.	Cash Rs.	Loan 1856-57		103½
Five per cent.	Public Works Loan	1854-55		103
Five and a half per cent.				110½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 16-5 at 16-7.
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Spanish Dollars	2??
Carolus	2??
Mexican Dollars	2??
German Crowns	2??
Portuguese Pieces	15-4
Bar Silver	15-1
Gold Leaf	

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 23RD JANUARY.

The Cotton Market closed as under to-day:—

	OLD.	NEW CROP.
Dharwar Sawginned	295 to 300	
Dhollerah	280 to 285	
Bhowunggur		
Broach	260 to 265	
Oomrawuttee		
Akola	260 to 265	
Khandesh	240 to 245	
Berars		
Comptah	290 to 295	
Vingorla	285 to 290	
Veraval	250 to 260	
	NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	290 to 300	
Akola		
Khandesh	285 to 290	
Berars		
Ringunghaut	310 to 315	
Broach	280 to 320 Nominal.	

Rough Sales, 1,800 to 2,000 Candies.
Good demand. Many enquires made.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 23.

Colston, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on leave, from Sangor.

Chapman, Captain P. H., 2nd Political Assistant Kattywar, on leave, from ——

Hoope, Lieutenant W. W., 8th Madras Light Cavalry, on leave, from Sangor.

Bramley, Major W., Invalid Establishment, on private affairs, from Neilgherries.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 23.

Forster, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 22nd January.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

Surgeon W. P. Partridge returned to duty by permission of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India on the 26th December.

PASSED EXAMINATION.

Assistant Surgeon A. Barrie, Medical Department, is reported to have passed the Hindoostani language according to the lower standard.

Captain Sibthorpe, 19th Regiment N. I., acted as Staff Officer Ahmednugur, from the 16th January until the arrival of Major Quin.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN.
23 Lord Elphinstone (s) ..... Taylor ..... Calicut, Jan. 20.
" Sir John Lawrence (s) ..... Kingdon ..... Cannanore, Jan. 20.
" William Ritson ..... Brough ..... Liverpool, Aug. 6.

DEPARTURES.

JAN.
23 Tiverton ..... Smith ..... Liverpool.
" Lolita ..... Nicols ..... Zanzibar.

The ship *Vinard King*, J. O. Woolworth, bound to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Northam*, for Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

BENGAL.

ARRIVAL.—January 15th, steamer *Orissa*.
DEPARTURES.—January 15th, ship *Marlborough*, and barque *Arica*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—January 16th, French steamer *Erymanthe*, for Galle.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on TUESDAY, 29th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 30th idem.

Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and Australian Mails will be made up by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CHANGES IN MAIL TRAINS.

In consequence of the alterations in the departure and arrival of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. Railway, the following changes will take place on and after the 15th October 1866, in the hours of closing and issuing of mails at the General Post Office:—

DISPATCH OF MAILS.

For Post Towns on the N. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway, i.e. for Khandesh, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, N. W. Provinces, Bengal and the Punjaub	Letters Papers.	After Packet.
Do. on the S. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway, i. e. for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency	5 P.M.	7 P.M.
Do. on the S. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona	8 A.M.	....
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, i.e. for Post Offices on the Railway line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar and Kutch	4 A.M.	5 A.M.
Do. on the days duties allow for Post towns of Tarapore, Ommergaum, Daman, Sahin, Parsee, Bulsaree, Gogaleree, and Surat	8 A.M.	....

Registered letters and Sangley Parcels for dispatch by all Mails will be received except on Sundays, from 7 A.M. to 8 A.M. and from 11 (noon) to 12 P.M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "ELORA," (1,873 Tons, and 300 H. P.) Captain WHITE, will be dispatched for Aden and Suez on TUESDAY, the 29th January, at 3.30 A.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, FRIDAY, the 25th January, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 21st January 1867.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on the 24th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Back Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of those Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 5 P. M. on Monday the 28th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bundar at 8 A.M. precisely on Tuesday morning.

STEAM TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONG-KONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "BENARES," (1,491 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain LAING, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY the 30th January at 9 A. M. from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, 26th. No brokerage will be allowed on any client of Optima for which receipt is not in the Co.'s Office by 11 A. M. on the 25th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 21st January 1867.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Back Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company intend despatching Steamers to Suez on the undermentioned dates during the present and ensuing months:—

February 2nd, 16th and 19th.
March 2nd, 16th and 19th.

For particulars of Freight and Passage Money apply to

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. company.

Bombay, 23rd January 1867.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THURSDAY, 24TH JANUARY,
SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
"LUCREZIA BORGIA"
AND
BALLET "IDA RAPITA."

FRIDAY, 25TH JANUARY,
IL TROVATORE
AND
GRAND BALLET

PRICES OF ADMISSION

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 5
Stalls ..... " 3
Upper Circle ..... " 2

SATURDAY—as announced before.

PUNCH IN INDIA.—Contributors to PUNCH IN INDIA are requested to forward their MSS to the Editor of PUNCH IN INDIA without delay. *Bombay Gazette* Office, 17th December 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "WILLIAM RITSON," Captain J. BROUGH, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats as soon as ready to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

NANABHOY and SORABJEE,
Agents of Barque *William Ritson*.

Bombay, 24th January 1867.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per "MOFUSSILITE," BROADFOOT, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay other wise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain BROADFOOT will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd Jan. 1867. Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE.—We have this day TRANSFERRED our FREIGHT BUSINESS to MR JOHN W. SCOTT, who has been conducting the same for the past two years.

BRIMMOND, REST & BROWN.
Rampart Row, 1st January 1867.

WITH reference to the above ADVERTISEMENT I beg to intimate that I have THIS DAY commenced business as FREIGHT and PRODUCE BROKER.

JOHN W. SCOTT.
Rampart Row, 1st January 1867.

TENDERS are invited by the G. I. P. Railway Company for the undermentioned ARTICLES:—

Sleepers, 10 feet by 10 in. by 5 in., Sal or Moulmein Teak.
Tallow, best, at per cwt.
Castor Oil " "
Cocoanut Oil " "
Castor Seed " "
Linseed " "

Tenders will be received up to the 22nd February 1867, accompanied by Sealed Samples, at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Delivery taken at the Company's Stores, Bombay. Prices to include Carriage and all other Charges.

Bombay, 22nd January 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WORKS RELATING TO HORSES AND HORSEMANSHIP.

Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Management. 400 Engravings	Rs.	13 8
Stonehenge's Horse in the Stable and the Field	"	9 0
Youatt's "The Horse."	"	9 8
Blaine's Veterinary Art	"	13 8
Tattersall's Pictorial Gallery of English Race Horses	"	16 0
Rous (Admiral) on Horse Racing	"	2 12
Mayhew on the Horse's Mouth	"	6 12
History of Horse Racing	"	9 0
Horses and Hounds. By Scrutator	"	3 4
The Turf. By Nimrod	"	2 0
Cecil's Stable Practice	"	2 0
The Packet and the Stud. By Harry Hieover	"	2 0
Miles' Remarks on Horses' Teeth	"	1 4
The Stud Farm. By Cecil	"	2 12
The Stud for Practical Purposes	"	2 0
Fitzwygram's Notes on Shoeing Horses	"	3 0
Miles on Horse Shoeing	"	2 0
Handy Horse Book. By a Cavalry Officer	"	2 12
Hieover on the condition of Horses	"	2 0
——Stable management	"	2 0
——Things worth knowing about Horses	"	2 0
——Practical Horsemanship	"	7 8
Richardson's Horsemanship for the Road and Field.	"	7 8
The Habit and the Horse: a treatise on Female Equitation	"	12 0
Goingie's Plain Rules for the Stable	"	12 0

ON COMMISSION.

ECONOMY IN HORSE FEEDING.—The undersigned have just received a small consignment of CHAFF CUTTERS, by Richmond and Chandler, especially adapted to this country, each is furnished with a duplicate set of Knives and Wearing Parts.

No. 1, price Rs. 60. No. 2, price Rs. 80.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.—SUIT No. 956 of 1865.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
SHAPOORJEE DHUNJEEBHOY ..... *Defendant.*
For debt and interest, Rs. 13,310-14-9.

SUIT No. 957 of 1865.

THE SAME ..... *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
THE SAME and JEEWAJEE MANOCKJEE, *Defendants.*
For debt and interest Rs. 3,03,475-10-6, and further interest on this amount at the rate of 6 per cent. till payment.

SUIT No. 977 of 1865.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED) ..... *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
THE SAME and ARDASEER CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE ..... *Defendants.*
For principal and interest Rs. 71,372-2-6.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of January, at half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon (unless and by virtue of three Warrants for sale of immoveable property issued out of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above three suits, dated respectively the 23rd day of December last,) will be put up for sale by Public Auction in two lots at the premises at Byculla, all the Right, Title, and Interest of the above-named Defendant, Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy, of, in, and to the undermentioned immoveable property:—

LOT 1.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 7,924 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuages, tenement or bungalow, dwelling-houses, stable, cookroom, and premises standing thereon, situate at Byculla, on the Parell Road, in Bombay, and bounded on the East by the public road, on the West by a slip of land, on the North by the property comprised in Lot No. 2, and on the South by the Byculla Church.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 5,546 4/7 yards or thereabouts, with a gardener's shed standing thereon, situate at Byculla aforesaid, adjoining Lot 1, and bounded on the East by the public road, on the West partly by a slip of land and partly by the public road leading from Byculla to Duncan Road, on the North by the Byculla Road, and on the South by the property comprised in Lot 1, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 32,444-3-16 for debt and interest, and the sum of Rs. 425-0-0 for costs, which said debt, interest, and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rs. 32,869-3-16, and further interest at 6 per cent. upon the last mentioned amount until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Defendant, Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy, in the above specified property.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, or to Messrs. CHAWFORD and HURRELL, the Solicitors of the above-named plaintiffs.

VENAYEK WASSODEW,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 22nd Jan. 1867.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
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CALENDAR.—JANUARY 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... 27th 7h. 35m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Stars.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thurs	24	Mars on the Meridian at 10-52 P.M.	6 37	5 47	1 21	1 45	
Fri.	25	Day dif. lasts 11h. 11m.	6 37	5 48	2 3	2 33	
Sat.	26	Mercury rises at 6-0 A.M.	6 37	5 48	2 44	3 5	
Sun.	27	3rd Sunday after Epiphany	6 37	5 49	3 28	3 54	
Mon.	28	Moon passes ☌ to ☍ of Saturn at 2-37 A.M.	6 37	5 50	4 23	4 56	
Tues.	29	Day breaks at 5h. 58m.	6 36	5 50	5 33	6 1	
Wed.	30	Twilight ends at 6-29 P.M.	6 36	5 51	6 37	7 18	

Sun's Declination January 1867, at Noon. 18s. 4m.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

NOW READY.

No. III, VOL. II.
JANUARY 1867.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON—The great Tragedy of Punch and Judy.
As performed at the B.....d.....Office.
1ST HALF SHEET—Croquet again.
2ND HALF SHEET—Out of Place—very!
1ST QUARTER SHEET—The Clergymen and the Loafer.
2ND QUARTER SHEET—A heavy Swell upon the Indian Ocean.
Dedicated to the Officers and Passengers of the P. & O.
Mr. Crawford's New Lights.
The Cowpastè Maker.
The Bugloe Beauty.
Our Scapegrace Contributor on Xmas Day.

Agents for Bombay.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING and Co., Rampart Row.
Agents for Poona.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the number of *Punch in India*, which has made its appearance with very creditable punctuality. The number is altogether a superior one, whether looked at from an artistic or a literary point of view, and as things go, is decidedly cheap even at two rupees.—*Times of India.*

We beg to acknowledge receipt of *Punch in India*, which is, if anything, an advance on preceding numbers. The illustrations are excellent and month by month become more worthy of the able and witty letter-press which fills this capital periodical. Its proprietors have found it necessary to increase its price from one to two rupees; a necessity which need surprise no one in a position to judge of the expense and difficulty of getting out such a publication in India, especially where the facilities for the special work it needs are so few and costly. We are sure, however, that society in Bombay, and in the outstations of this Presidency, will not willingly let so meritorious an effort, to amuse and serve the public, fall through, for want of a little timely aid and encouragement.—*Poona Observer.*

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 2	LAHORE	Jan. 16
AGRA	Jan. 18	LONDON	Dec. 31
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 18	MAURITIUS	Se. 18
AUSTRALIA	Nov. 28	MADRAS	Jan. 18
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 25	MALTA	Jan. 2?
BANGALORE	Jan. 15	MERUT	Jan. 18
CALCUTTA	Jan. 17	OOTACAMUND	Jan. 12
CEYLON	Jan. 14	PEGU	Jan. 1
CAPE	Oct. 16	PENANG	Jan. 19
CEYLON	Jan. 14	PUNJAUB	Jan. 12
DELHI	Dec. 19	SUEZ	Dec. 28
HONGKONG	Jan. 7	SINGAPORE	Jan. 3
KURRACHEE	Jan. 18		

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1867.

THE Army is the Aunt Sally of the day; every body is throwing sticks and other missiles at it, and it is in serious danger of having its pipe put out. Numerous empirics launch their plans for its regeneration on the world, and botchers advise a dab of putty here, and a splash of paint there, to try and make the old institution water tight. English journals and magazines have well nigh exhausted the grievances of the British soldier, and all possible and impossible reforms in his treatment and mode of life. Perhaps the public may be a little weary of the subject, but the home papers evidently recognise the immense advantage of a topic which can be treated in a variety of ways and from an infinity of points of view: at this juncture the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a journal which is always on the look-out either to tell or to hear some new thing, suddenly relinquishes the beaten track of rank and file improvement, and with a rapid and well executed flank movement initiates a crusade against the officers of the British Army, their system of appointment and promotion, &c. As there is particular difficulty in obtaining officers to fill up vacancies, it would appear at first sight that the subject was not immediately connected with that of recruiting, and the writer in the *Pall Mall* seeing this weak point, attempts to cover the blot by assuming that the deficiencies of their superiors, inevitable according to existing arrangements, form the chief cause of the backwardness of the lower classes to enlist: leaving us to understand that a vast military force may be easily raised by the conciliatory measure of giving "part of the commissions to men serving in the ranks, and the rest, the larger portion, probably, by examination in some form or other." This is the grand project which is to remove all difficulties; the officers would thus be divided into two classes, one consisting of educated gentlemen, the other of steady but illiterate soldiers. It is difficult to understand how these two sets are to work harmoniously together, and, indeed, we are thrown upon a dilemma at once; thus, either the two classes would have identical duties and rights or they would not. If the former, there is no object in causing one to possess education and pass examinations, while the other is sufficiently good for the position without so doing. If the latter, it is clear that the illiterate class would immediately sink far below the educated one, and promotion from the ranks would be a mere nominal advance.

The London writer's ideas, however, by no means stop here; he is not contented with the mere advantages of early education possessed by the examinees. "An officer enters the army at eighteen or nineteen. Why should his education stop then? If it were carefully continued for the next five or six years, and if he then exchanged the duties of a pupil for those of a teacher, he would be an infinitely better and happier man." What is this additional education to comprise? We are told farther on. We are cautioned not to be such idiots as to suppose that the Army ever will be a learned profession, and accordingly find that a small "amount of military theory" will be all that is required. Practice, that is the thing. The men must be taught by their officers "to fight individually as well as collectively, and why should not every officer be required as part of his duty to know and to be able to teach to his men every exercise required for offence or defence—fencing, single stick, boxing, wrestling, swimming, and gymnastics?" We pity the unfortunate youth who is to be condemned to pass his life in perpetual training, who, when amicably knocked down by a stalwart sergeant, finds compensation in cutting a careless corporal over the legs with a single stick; who has to gain an appetite for a meal in a close hug with an odoriferous private, or whose energies are to be constantly devoted to exercising buglers on the trapèze. Those of the officers who have a soul above buttons of foils are to be encouraged by ample rewards to study in addition the higher branches of the profession, an excellent proposal, though, perhaps, sufficiently obvious. In short, such activity of body and mind is to be introduced into military life that "there is no reason why an officer should ever have a vacant hour," as long as he continues in health. Poor fellow, we fear the sick list would be constantly resorted to, from sheer weariness and vexation of spirit, under the mild *regime* of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

We must now turn back to the earlier part of the article under consideration. We fully agree with the statement that "an officer's pay, when compared with his expenses, and especially with the expense of buying his steps, is hardly worth having." This is certainly true. Then how is it that there is no difficulty in procuring officers? Because the profession of arms is sufficiently attractive to induce men of family and possessing some education to supplement their meagre private means by the Government stipend. They require, to live comfortably and in a manner befitting their social rank, about double what they receive for their military services, and the result is that they are willing to devote about half their energies to their profession in return—taking the average. We are of course speaking of regimental officers, not those who by merit, connection, or favour, have secured good appointments. There are several methods of regulating promotion: purchase, seniority, competitive examination, and merit. Seniority acts well enough in large bodies such as the Artillery or Engineers, but a regiment of the line is too small to admit of a fair average being made. Some officers would probably have to serve thrice or four times as long as others for their steps: if the regiments were massed, say, in twenties, for purposes of promotion, this objection would be removed, but frequent and expensive travels from one part of the world to another would be the result, as is the case now with the Artillery, where an officer standing at the head of his rank has to fill the first vacancy that may occur, whether it be in New Zealand, Bermuda, Canada, or the Cape.

Promotion by merit, though fair-sounding, is unfortunately often but another name for jobbery, and nepotism, and is not to be thought of until the revolutionary spirit gains so great an ascendancy in England as to induce the people to establish a national army which men of all classes shall enter on equal terms.

Competitive examinations are good in their way, but the public is already beginning to see the fallacy of considering them as perfect indications of fitness for command. A man cannot well be examined in temper, experience, and discretion; nor does a knowledge of dates and chemical equivalents always carry with it strength of character and moral influence. Besides, constant struggling to acquire promotion over the heads of others would be fatal to the spirit of a regiment; and also the quality of the supply of officers would deteriorate, as we shall presently show.

Purchase, undoubtedly, gives us gentlemen for officers, and, with all deference to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, we venture to think this essential unless (what our contemporary does not advocate) the whole constitution of the army be radically changed. It gives us, as we have pointed out, men who are quite willing to give up their liberty and time to a certain extent for the small pay granted them, but who would flee from the Army, or at any rate would not think of entering it, if they were forced to lead a dull life of constant labour and uncongenial toil in it. They do not object to the ordinary vicissitudes of service, taking the bad with the good, and leading, on the whole, a life which is fairly enjoyable, and useful at the same time.

Is it to be supposed for the moment that gentlemen will enter a service for the sake of pay which is but half sufficient for their needs, if they are to be schooled for five or six years, then turned into masters, and left without a vacant hour as long as "sound in wind and limb," a service in which they are to be thrown into intimate communion with a number of men of a far lower class of life, without education, and married to women who, perhaps, think it hard that they are not still allowed to take in the men's washing, as the *Saturday Review* once forcibly put it? Is it to be supposed that gentlemen are going to study hard all their best days for competitive examinations in order to gain a slight and inadequate increase to their miserable pittance? No; if the Army is to be made a real working profession (as far as the officers are concerned) the pay must be increased, or the candidates must be drawn from a lower grade of society. To secure at the present rates men who will toil and want no "vacant hours," we must go to those classes who have no means of their own, who will be entirely dependent on their pay for their support, and that of their wives and families. These men must then live in a far lower and more economical style than is at present practised in regiments: the social rank of the Army will be considerably depreciated, and, as old martinets say, the service will go to the dogs. It will be readily understood that our remarks apply to England and the Colonies, not to the Indian services, where pay is much more ample. It will be also remembered that there is already a fair amount of gymnastic exercise, and encouragement to games, carried on in the Army. It is the excess of these things to which we object, the making a toil, an irksome task, of what should be a pleasure. When work has to be done English officers have never been found wanting, and no men are better treated by their superiors than our troops, whose amusements and comforts are frequently provided not out of the Government stipend of officers but from their private means.

WE are glad to hear it rumoured that Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co., will probably refuse to accept the office of Secretaries and Treasurers to the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, to which some of the shareholders are so anxious to appoint them in place of Messrs. Forbes and Co. The shareholders have, of course, a perfect right to do what they like with their own, and if a majority of them wish to transfer their property to the care of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co., that is no concern of ours. All that interests us is the curious evidence this transaction affords of the infatuation of that now happily limited portion of the Bombay public which continues to dabble in shares. The price of the shares rose as soon as it was understood that the Company would be placed under the management of the managers of the late Back Bay Reclamation Company; it has begun to fall since the acceptance of the appointment by Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co. became doubtful. The reputation of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co. has suffered a terrible decline of late years through the connection of the firm with schemes that suited the speculative tendencies of some of its junior partners; and it would show a lamentable want of taste and judgment on the part of a firm which may still regain a leading position here to run the risk of damaging its credit by meddling with any new scheme—at all events till the Back Bay Company and the Asiatic Bank have been wound up. We trust, therefore, that the rumour we have heard is correct.

THE *Englishman*:—The latest piece of sensation intelligence from the Punjab, relates to the vagaries of an astrologer named Krishna, who ventured to predict that, within a short time, the neighbourhood of Umritsur would be the scene of a sanguinary conflict with the English. As if to make the matter more than usually ridiculous, the astrologer embodied his prediction in an ukase to Sir Donald McLeod.

THE same:—Rumour states that the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division and the Inspector-General of Police have visited Bancoorah and made very secret enquiries into a most mysterious case in which two gentlemen of the Civil Service, and two men of the less favoured class, are implicated. The case is a heavy one, and it is expected will end seriously for either the informer or the accused, as the Government cannot permit the matter to be hushed up.

THE same:—The mystery which hung over Mr. Schalch's sudden visit to Orissa in December, has been explained by his report. It seems that he was despatched to Cuttack "to arrange in personal communication with the Commissioner, the measures necessary for the support of the population in these parts of the Province of Orissa which were devastated by the inundation of last August." Now, this was a perfectly proper and intelligible mission, and one which would have claimed public sympathy and approval. But the Lieutenant-Governor prefers, it would appear, to have his motives suspected and his actions viewed through a false medium, rather than abandon that policy of reticence which has worked so evilly during the continuance of the Famine.

THE *Friend of India*:—There will probably be no Income-tax in any form this year. That is so valuable an impost in a time of difficulty that Mr. Massey, we believe, is anxious to keep it in reserve. The new tax is likely to be of a purely License character, and to be laid on the Local Government rateably, to the extent of from at least half to three-fourths of a million, in the manner we lately described. That half million likely to accrue from increasing the Stamp duties on civil suits for large amounts, renders it certain that the sum to be raised by new taxation will not exceed a million sterling. The Taxing Act will be passed by the Governor General's Council but levied by the Local Administrations in their own way. At first sight we regret a decision which seems to postpone the time when our system of taxation will be adjusted so as to fall fairly on all classes. We doubt also if a License Tax, in any form other than one on professions, can be raised without affecting the poor. This tax, moreover, has already been surrendered to a large extent by the Supreme Government to Municipalities. But we await Mr. Massey's financial exposition which is sure to be at once elaborate and cautious.

THE same:—The last *Gazette* publishes a Resolution in which the Governor General in Council thanks and dissolves the Tariff Committee. Nothing can be known of the extent to which Government will adopt their recommendations till the Budget appears a month or six weeks hence. We see from the *Madras Times* that some part of the Committee's Report—which is to appear on Sunday (20th inst.)—has got abroad, especially the recommendation of a reduction of the duty on light wines. To this we may add that it is proposed to reduce the duty on cotton twist and yarn, a step which will please Manchester while encouraging native manufactures. The revision and new classification of articles recommended is very thorough and in the direction of Mr. Gladstone's reforms. But the reduction of duties will depend entirely on the state of the balance sheet, which even Government can hardly guess at as the local Budgets have only now been sent in. The suggestion as to reducing the wine duties is the most doubtful of those made by the Committee. Any remission of duty would simply, we fear, be forestalled by the foreign grower or importer without benefiting the Indian consumer. The experiment, however, ought to be tried for a year, as the result, if it be obtained will be worth the sacrifice.

THE same:—Sir Bartle Frere has returned from his farewell visit to his old province of Sindh, visiting on the way Kattywar and Major Keatinge, V. C., the able Political Agent

The Bill was then read a first time and referred to the following Select Committee, viz: The Advocate General, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Mungaldass, Mr. Framjee, and Mr. Ellis.

BILL TO ALTER THE CAPITAL OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The introduction and first reading of a Bill for the alteration of the capital of the Bank of Bombay was set down among the Bills and Orders of the day.

His Excellency explained that when this Bill was so set down, he was under the belief that it would have consisted of one or two short and formal clauses. It was the desire of the directors of the Bank that the measure should be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and he had thought that by suspending the standing orders the Bill might have been passed to-day. He found that the alterations proposed by the legal advisers of the Bank were more than one or two formal alterations, and as it was very desirable that the measure should be published before being proceeded with, he proposed that the order of the Council be discharged, and that the Bill be published and that it be considered at the next meeting of the Council with the view of passing it through all its stages, if it was approved of.—Agreed to.

THE QUARANTINE BILL.

Mr. Ellis, in moving for leave to extend the time for preceding the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the performance of quarantine in the harbour of Bombay, said that since the Bill had been first brought before the Council a general clamour in regard to merchant shipping had been brought before the Council of India, and it had been considered by the Committee on the Bill that it would be very desirable if the provisions of the Bill for the performance of quarantine in the harbour of Bombay could be embodied in the General Merchant Shipping Bill. A reference had been made to Mr. Stewart to ascertain whether there would be any objection to introduce the clauses for the sanitary regulation of vessels entering and leaving this harbour into the general Bill for all India. Until an answer was received to the telegram sent to Mr. Stewart, he was not in a position to proceed with the Bill. He would, therefore, move the extension of the time for presenting the report to the first meeting of Council after the 1st February, by which time he would probably know whether the Bill should be abandoned or whether any further extension of time would be required to consider it more completely with a view to its being again brought before the Council.

The motion was agreed to.

TOWN DUTIES BILL.

On the motion of Mr. Mungaldass Nathoobhoy the time for presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to levy Town Duties in Bombay was extended till the first meeting after 15th February next.

The Council then adjourned.

THE LIQUIDATION OF THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould sat in the High Court yesterday forenoon for the purpose of settling the list of contributories of the Eastern Financial Association (Limited). There was a large attendance of persons interested in the matter; and counsel appeared as follows:—Mr. Pigot with Mr. Marriott (instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Hirjeebaw) for Eduljee Dorabjee Suklatwalla and others; the same counsel, with Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Scoble (instructed by Mr. Rimington for Lessowjee Naik and Nursey Keswojee; and by himself for Nusserwanjee Jehangeer Wadia; Mr. Green for the Hon'ble Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Wadia and Jamsetjee Manockjee Kaka; Mr. Scoble for Edwin Heycock and Eduljee Cowasjee Binney; and Mr. Howard with Mr. McCulloch for the liquidators of the Eastern Financial Association.

Mr. Pigot applied for a postponement, and the application was based on a petition of Eduljee Dorabjee Suklatwalla, Cheomial Mootilal, Jamsetjee Framjeejee Mody, Bhimjee Purshotam, and Rahimbhoy Hemraj, which set forth as follows:—

"That your petitioners with upwards of 150 other persons included by the official liquidators in the list of contributories to the said Eastern Financial Association (Limited), left at the Chambers of the Honorable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, were present at a meeting held at No. 13 Meadow Street, in Bombay, the 19th instant, in pursuance of an advertisement, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed and marked A. That at the said meeting certain resolutions were unanimously passed appointing your petitioners and three other persons a committee for the purpose of representing the persons present at such meeting on the settlement of the list of contributories and watching generally the interests of the contributories of the said Association. That your petitioners, from what occurred at the said meeting and from other informations, have reason to believe that many of the shares allotted to many persons on whose behalf they presented the petition, and also other alleged contributories of the said Association, were bought by certain directors of this Association on their own behalf or on behalf of the said Association, and that at the time of such sale the vendors of such shares signed and delivered to such directors transfer papers for such shares in order that the same might be transferred from the names of such vendors into the names of the said directors of the said Association, but that the directors in fraud of the said vendors never caused such shares to be transferred to the names of the said directors or the said Association in the books thereof, and that the same still remain standing in the names of the vendors. That as your petitioners are advised the names of such vendors of shares as in the last para. of this petition mentioned ought to be struck off the said list of contributories. That at the time of the general meeting and sale of the shares in the next para. of this petition stated one Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff was the managing director of the said Association. That in or about the month of December 1864 it was resolved at a general meeting of the shareholders of the said Association that the original capital of the Association should be doubled by the issue of shares therein, and that half of such new shares should be allotted to the then shareholders of the said Association and the remaining half should be sold by public auction, and that at an auction to be held for the sale of such new shares on the 14th day of January 1865 the said Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff was declared to be the purchaser of such new shares at the sum of Rs. 40 10 45 per cent. premium, and that it was stipulated by the conditions under which the said new shares were purchased by the said Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff that he should at the time of such sale pay a deposit of Rs. 25 for every Rs. 100 of the value of the shares so purchased and pay the respective balance money thereof within fifteen days following; but the said Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff did not pay either the said deposit or the residue of the purchase money of these shares in accordance with the said conditions, but the other directors of the said Association, in contravention of the said conditions of sale, and in breach of their duty as trustees of the said Association, permitted the said Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff in lieu of paying such purchase money to sign and deliver to the said Association a promissory note for 27 lacs of rupees and to be payable on demand, but which was in fact not payable until three months after date. That the said liquidators of the said Association brought an action against the said Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff on the said promissory note for the sum of rupees 27 lacs or thereabouts and interest, and the said action was tried in or about the month of September last before the Chief Justice of this Honorable Court when a verdict was given for the defendant. That the said purchase by the said Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff of the said shares was improper and that the said directors were guilty of gross negligence in not requiring the said Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff to pay for the said shares, and that by reason thereof great loss has occurred to the shareholders of the said Association. That your petitioners are desirous of examining the said directors with respect to the said shares so purchased by them as aforesaid in their names and that of the said Association; and also with respect to the circumstances connected with the purchase of the said shares by the said Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff; and that to enable your petitioners so to do effectively it is necessary that they should have an opportunity of inspecting the books of the said Association and obtaining full and accurate information with regard to the several matters aforesaid. That many of the alleged contributories of the said Association were not served with the notices of the list of contributories being left for settlement by the Court until about a week ago, and the time thus given is totally inadequate for obtaining proper advice in the said matter. Your petitioners therefore pray that the said appointment for the settlement of the list of contributories may be postponed by this Court from this day at least two months hence, in order that your petitioners and other persons that they represent may have time to enquire into the aforesaid matters and may be prepared to show cause against their names being included in the list of contributories, and your petitioners will ever pray."

This petition was verified in affidavit by the first named petitioner. On the learned counsel having read it through,

His Lordship said that, according to his recollection of what he had seen in the newspapers, the whole matter had been thoroughly gone into when the suit against Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff was before the learned Chief Justice.

Mr. Pigot said that with regard to the sale of shares the matter had no doubt been sifted to a great extent on that occasion, but with respect to the shares which, as stated in the petition, had been bought by the directors, it was still uncertain whether they had been bought by the directors for themselves or for the Association.

The Judge: That surely would be matter to be brought forward in settling the list of contributories as a reason for not including these persons.

Mr. Pigot: Yes, but it becomes impossible to them to make out their case unless they obtain time to make the necessary enquiries and to consider these matters.

The Judge: The strongest paragraph in the petition, with respect to your present object, appears to be para. 9, where it is stated that notice of the settlement of the list of contributories was served upon some parties only a week ago.

Mr. Pigot: Yes. And it was therefore utterly impossible for them to prepare their case—to consider it, and take opinion upon it, and decide what they should say and do under the circumstances—on such short notice.

The Judge: But your meeting was rather a late meeting considering the publicity given to the advertisement. It took place on the 19th inst, and the advertisement first appeared I think in the course of December.

Mr. Howard: It appeared on the 7th January.

The Judge: I thought it appeared earlier.

Mr. Pigot: Of course there must be some reasonable time allowed to enquire into all the circumstances.

The Judge: Undoubtedly. I am only enquiring as to the facts. When did the advertisement in regard to the list of contributories *first* appear in the newspapers?

Mr. Pigot: What we have to regard is, when was the alleged contributory informed that his name was on the list?

Mr. Howard stated the advertisement was first inserted on 20th December.

Mr. Pigot said the parties to whom he had been referring had considered themselves clear of liability, in consequence of their having sold their shares to the directors, whose duty it had been to transfer them. Under these circumstances it would be seen that they really had not had time after receipt of the notice to investigate the matter,—and it was not a thing which could be investigated in a moment.

The Judge said he would hear what the other side had to say, and that in the first place he wished to know whether the gentlemen representing other alleged contributories concurred in this application.

Mr. Dunbar said his clients did not object to the postponement.

Mr. Pigot said he was just informed that the first petitioner had not even yet been served with notice.

Mr. Marriott said a few words in support of the application.

Mr. Howard said he was instructed on the part of the liquidators to oppose this application, and was also instructed on behalf of the Bank of Bombay to do the same.

The Judge: What is the position of the Bank of Bombay in the matter?

Mr. Howard: They are creditors. I have been instructed on their behalf since I stated to the Court for whom I appeared.

Mr. Pigot apprehended that creditors were represented by the official liquidators.

Mr. Dunbar stated that Sir Charles Sargent had refused to hear him on behalf of the Bank of Bombay in the matter of the Alliance Financial.

Mr. Howard did not wish to reduplicate his remarks, so it came to the same thing. He had to say, in the first place, that this was a petition from a large number of persons who did not appear in one interest. If it was one common case in which they were all concerned, then they might make a joint application; but as it stood it appeared that some of those contributories had not the same case as others. The application, therefore, that the prayer of the petition must fail, as His Lordship would not entertain a joint prayer made by persons who had no joint interest. In the second place the allegations that were made were so vague as to defeat the object of the petition. The expression "certain persons" was used over and over again, and the petitioners stated that they represented 150 other persons, without naming them. They said they had "reason to believe" that many shares sold to the directors had not been transferred. Now, if any individual contributory had reason to believe that his shares had not been transferred as they ought to have been, it was for him to come to the Court when he was called upon and state precisely the reason he had for thinking so. And if any such contributory appeared before His Lordship and said that he had not had sufficient time to investigate his own particular case, His Lordship would undoubtedly give him the time that he required in order that he might find out the truth of the matter. It was quite clear, from the fact of 150 persons objecting to their names being put on the list, that the settlement of the list could not that day be completed, but there was no ground whatever for a universal adjournment of the whole of the settlement of the list because A, B, and C might possibly be able to make out a case, or even because certain persons whose names were not mentioned had received notice only a week ago. As had been already stated the public in general had notice in December last, and therefore it must have been perfectly well known that the list of contributories was to be settled that day. But, besides this, a contributory was entitled by the rules of the Court to only four days' notice; and unless one could say that two of the days' notice was not given, he was not entitled to an adjournment. On these grounds he submitted that each individual contributory might seek for an adjournment of his own case if he wished, but that there was no ground for a general adjournment of the whole matter. The notices, he might add, had been sent on the 7th of January, and he was informed—and considering that the petition had been presented only that morning at the offices of the Court he had a right to state verbally—that many of these persons had refused to receive the notice; and he thought it extremely likely that this might explain the allegation in the petition that a number of parties had received only a week's notice.

Mr. Pigot entirely objected to his learned friend making statements of that kind as matters of fact.

The Judge: Well, we shall consider it withdrawn as a matter of fact.

Mr. Howard said he had mentioned it rather as a possible explanation why the time had been so short. Supposing (continued the learned counsel) that His Lordship should consider on the whole that an adjournment should be granted, it would then be for His Lordship to say on what terms it should be allowed. No doubt those terms would be that the persons seeking the adjournment should pay all the costs of the day, for they had certainly no right whatever to the indulgence which they asked.

The Judge: I understand that the other parties don't join in the application but don't object to it?

Mr. Dunbar assented with respect to his clients.

Mr. Green said that one of his clients—viz., Jamsetjee Manockjee Kaka—was ill, and was therefore unable to attend at this time.

After hearing Mr. Pigot in reply,

His Lordship said: The question is whether reasonable ground has been laid before the Court to induce it to grant an adjournment, and I think on the whole there has. Assuming that the allegations made in the petition, or the main portion of them, are true,—and that there is some truth in a portion of them has been proved in this Court in a suit heard by the learned Chief Justice,—it is desirable that these people should have an opportunity of thoroughly investigating the books and of thoroughly informing themselves of the real position in which they stand with regard to this Company. They should also have an opportunity of investigating any alleged case of misconduct on the part of the directors, in their failing to procure the transfer of shares to their names; and it does appear that they have not had—or at all events a large number of them have not had—sufficient time for making those reasonable investigations. Therefore I think that they have made out a case for delay. Another point is, that it is extremely inconvenient for the Court, in carrying on an investigation of this kind, to have to make repeated adjournments for the purpose of going into the cases of different parties who have not been able to bring the facts fully before the presiding Judge; and it is probable that in that respect less inconvenience will be suffered by allowing an adjournment now for a reasonable time in order that all the parties may be able to inform themselves as to the circumstances affecting their liability. Then, with regard to the length of time, two months seems to me rather unreasonable. Would not one month be sufficient? It appears to me that it would. Although the parties may not have had notice in writing, a large proportion of the alleged contributories must have become aware of the day fixed for the settlement of the list when the advertisement on 20th December appeared.

Mr. Pigot thought that a month would be sufficient if His Lordship directed that the parties should have access to the books, which were in the possession of the liquidators.

His Lordship said that the liquidators must be desirous that all the information should be obtained which it was possible to obtain. As to the terms on which the postponement should be granted, he was not disposed to make an order at present as to costs, but would allow that question to stand over in order that it might be decided after the result of the proposed investigation should become known.

Mr. Howard asked His Lordship to direct the affidavits stating the facts on which the objecting contributories would rely should be furnished to the liquidators at least a week before the matter came on.

On this some discussion passed with reference to the practice which ought to rule in such cases.

Mr. Pigot stated that in the matter of the Alliance Financial Corporation Sir Charles Sargent had placed upon the alleged contributories the burden of proof; but he quoted authorities to show that in the English Courts, where the objections were heard by the Chief Clerk, the liquidators were required to state the reasons for the insertion of the name in the list, and the party charged as a contributory was then called upon to state his objections.

The Judge pointed out that the contributories were classified in the list—such as, "contributories in their own right," &c. He considered that the most convenient course was that which had been adopted by other Judges in this Court, and which was, to regard the list as *prima facie* evidence of liability, and to leave contributories at liberty to show cause why their names should not be retained in the list. He would certainly adopt that course in this case.

Mr. Pigot said it was quite opposed to the practice in England.

The Judge: Very likely, but I shall not be bound by the practice of the Chief Clerks. We work under a much more simple procedure here. I shall be guided in this matter by the rule of common sense. Then comes the other question, whether there is any practice, or whether it is reasonable there should be any practice, in regard to the contributory intimating in writing the grounds of his objection to his name being retained in the list.

Mr. Pigot: That, at all events, has not been the practice.

Mr. Howard stated that in the matter of the Alliance Financial Sir Charles Sargent had directed that the official liquidator should be informed of the grounds of objection.

The Judge thought it was a convenient course, and that there could be no hardship in requiring a contributory who knew his case to give a short informal statement of it in writing. There being no hardship on the one hand, but a preponderating convenience on the other, he would be disposed to adopt that plan.

Mr. Pigot apprehended His Lordship would not feel justified in refusing to hear an objection taken by an alleged contributory who, having seen the advertisement, came in to object verbally to the retention of his name.

The Judge said he would go so far as that, but that as a general rule he thought it would be well to give short informal statements of the grounds of objection.

Mr. Howard: Your Lordship is now considering the indulgence which you will grant to these parties.

Mr. Pigot said that had been done.

The Judge said his order had not yet been framed.

Mr. Pigot observed that what he wanted to guard against was this: some matter of importance might be discovered at the last moment, which His Lordship, under the rule that had been suggested, might refuse to hear.

The Judge said that would be the case of an exception to the general rule. He would direct that the hearing should be adjourned till Wednesday the 27th February, and that copies of affidavits and of grounds of objection be served on the attorneys for the official liquidators before 5 P.M. on the 20th February.

Mr. Dunbar asked if that order in regard to affidavits and grounds of objection was to be applicable to all the contributories.

The Judge said it would.

Mr. Dunbar inquired if the grounds of objection should be set forth in an affidavit?

The Judge said that would not be necessary, and that his meaning was that if affidavits were to be used copies of them should be filed. The grounds of objection might be supported either by affidavit or *viva voce*.

After a little further discussion, the Judge said he thought he ought not to make any imperative order in regard to statements of the grounds of objection, as it would be introducing a practice which should not be introduced without the consent of all the Judges. He thought, however, that it would be highly convenient to have grounds of objection furnished, and he hoped it would be done.

Mr. Pigot asked His Lordship to make an order requiring the attendance of the directors of the Association on the day fixed for the adjourned hearing, as it would be necessary to examine them.

The Judge: I think it is eminently desirable that the conduct of these directors should be thoroughly sifted, and I must express my surprise at the extreme passiveness of this Hindoo community in allowing the conduct of these directors to pass unexamined. If you make any application with a view to having the conduct sifted, and to ascertain whether they have been guilty of fraud, I shall be very glad to make an order requiring their attendance.

Mr. Howard would also ask that his learned friend should furnish his clients with a list of the hundred and fifty persons referred to in the petition.

The Judge: What are the names of the directors?

Mr. Pigot: Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff was one.

The Judge: Well, he is unobtainable.

Mr. Pigot: Aladin Hubibbhoy.

The Judge: He is also—as I know from cases which have come before me—not at hand.

Mr. Pigot: Cassumbhoy Dhurramsey and one of my clients as a contributory—viz., Kessowjee Naik.

Mr. W. H. Crawford mentioned Curmally Cassumbhoy and Rahimbhoy Aladinbhoy as the others.

The Judge ordered, on the application of Mr. Pigot, that all these parties should attend, to answer such questions as might be put to them on behalf of the present petitioners. The order in other respects was that the hearing should stand adjourned till Wednesday, 27th February, and that copies of affidavits and grounds of objection, if any, should be served on the attorneys for the official liquidators before 5 P. M. on the 20th February.

The Judge asked when the winding-up order was made in this case?

Mr. Howard said there was an order made on the 8th December 1865, but that it was afterwards discharged and a previous order for winding up was revised.

Mr. Pigot said that was a matter of contest between the parties. The order under which the liquidation was at present proceeding was made in the first instance on 25th June 1866, and made absolute on 10th July. There had been previous to that time a voluntary winding up, which it was found did not protect the Company from actions.

The Judge supposed the point of time from which the year commenced would be a subject of discussion.

Mr. Pigot said it would.

His Lordship then rose.

FORT POLICE COURT.—23rd Jan.

(Before R. B. Barton, Esq.)

Theft.—Meeyan Sadrathkan was charged with stealing sundry articles of clothing belonging to one Mahomed Hoosein.

The prosecutor keeps a shop in the native town, which he shut up last night and went out on business. On his return he found the padlock on the shop-door broken and the prisoner standing near it, with a bundle containing his property, in charge of a policeman. The policeman apprehended the prisoner as he was coming with the bundle.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to hard labour in the County Jail for six months.

Trespass.—William Prince, a European carpenter, was charged with wilfully trespassing in the compound of Mr. North on the Apollo Bunder, without satisfactory excuse, on the 21st instant.

His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty and fined him Rs. 20, or in default of payment to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months.

A Charge of Furious Driving.—Valjee Keeka was yesterday charged with driving his master's carriage on the Esplanade Road in a rash and negligent manner, indicating a want of due regard for the safety of others.

Captain V. Kerr stated that as he was driving from Walkeshwur towards the Fort he saw the defendant near the Money School driving his vehicle at a furious rate, making the horse gallop as fast as he could go.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, said he was glad the gentlemen of Bombay were bringing up before the Court cases of furious driving. It was in evidence, however, that the horse was a vicious one, and His Worship was disposed to give defendant the benefit of the doubt. It must be understood, nevertheless, that in all well-proved cases he would award the heaviest punishment the law allowed. The defendant was then discharged.

The Liquor Licence.—Manockjee Heerjee was charged with keeping a house or place for the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquor, without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

The defendant stated that he was ignorant of the law, and had no experience whatever in selling liquor before.

His Worship convicted defendant and fined him Rs. 15, or in default of payment to be imprisoned for a week.

Cheating.—On Wednesday last, Mr. J. M. Flanagan, the agent of Messrs. Fell, Gregson & Co., of Liverpool, charged Prajee Damodhur, a bhattia merchant, with cheating, in having obtained an advance of Rs. 15,750 on one hundred bales of cotton which, on their arrival in England, turned out to be of a description inferior to the sample produced by the defendant to the prosecutor.

The prosecutor and his Parsee clerk were examined, after which His Worship reserved his decision till this day.

His Worship, in disposing of the case to-day, said that, upon the whole of the evidence, there was no proof to bring the case within the provisions of the Penal Code; and no proof whatever of any guilty knowledge on the part of the defendant. The inches was very great on the part of the prosecution, the bills of lading were not produced, and the original sample had been lost. There was no doubt whatever that it in evidence of the Parsee clerk was placed upon, Prajee Damodhur had been guilty of a breach of contract. The cotton shipped was not very bad, but was marketable cotton; and Messrs. Fell, Gregson & Co. had a clear remedy in a civil court. The case was, therefore, dismissed.

MR. RUSSEL AITKEN'S PROPOSAL FOR A WET DOCK IN MOODY BAY.

The following papers have been placed at the disposal of the Press by the Municipal Commissioner:—

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 21st January 1867.

To the Secretary to Government, P. W. Department.

Sir, I have the honour to forward herewith a further report from Mr. Russel Aitken on the subject of a Wet Dock in Moody Bay. I regret very much that I did not receive it before H. E. the Governor's visit to Kenery.

It does not of course follow that docks are needed here because they are found indispensable in all the principal ports of England. Mr. Aitken accordingly argues this preliminary question at great length. It is for the mercantile community to judge whether the arguments advanced are sound or otherwise. I predict, however, with confidence, that it will not be long before the Chamber of Commerce will pronounce in favour of docks, and that here in Bombay the advantage of docks over bunder boat basins will be so well established that the question will never again be raised.

The need for docks being established, it remains to show—first, that the site selected is suitable from a commercial point of view; secondly, that it is practicable to construct convenient docks on that site.

The first question is again one for the mercantile community to decide. From opinions I have heard expressed, I have no doubt on this head. The second is purely an engineering question and cannot, I submit, be decided in this country, because there is no one professional engineer, altogether disinterested or free from prejudice on the subject, and at the same time possessed of the experience necessary to qualify him for the position of umpire in so important a matter. I therefore respectfully suggest that when the whole question shall have advanced to this stage it be referred for the opinion of one of the great dock authorities in England.

In the meantime, should Government receive or have already received professional reports on the scheme, I submit that in justice to Mr. Aitken they should be placed at the disposal of the Press.

Mr. Aitken will of course be ready to explain what professional means he has adopted to satisfy himself of the practicability of the works proposed, and to state the results of the experiments he has made.

These last, so far as I am competent to judge, justify his proposals in a remarkable manner.

The last question of all is the agency by which the dock should be constructed and maintained.

This must, I apprehend, be left for the present for further public discussion, but the subsequent docks and their probable success from a financial point of view being once admitted, a Harbour and Dock Trust, constituted somewhat as suggested by Mr. Aitken, naturally suggests itself as proper agency, and one that will assuredly command more public confidence in Bombay than any recent bunder experience than any private company whatsoever.

I need scarcely say that it is not, and never was, contemplated that the Municipality should have anything to do with the works. I only claimed that it should be represented in any Harbour and Dock Trust on the ground that it has a large direct interest in the question.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Arthur Crawford,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipality of Bombay,
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 5th January 1867.

To Arthur T. Crawford, Esq.,
Municipal Commissioner, City of Bombay.

Sir,—In compliance with your request, and in continuation of my former report on the Harbour and Dock accommodation of Bombay, I have the honour to forward herewith a plan for a Wet Dock of 46 acres in Moody Bay.

The great advantages which must accrue to the sea-going trade of Bombay if wet dock accommodation is provided in Moody Bay instead of the bunder boat basins Government are about to undertake, will be at once apparent to any one who is at all conversant with the working of harbours and docks in England. Any, however, the greater part of the influential European population of Bombay must have left England at an early age they are without the experience requisite to enable them to form a correct estimate of the advantages of docks when compared with mere bunder boat basins; I shall, therefore, endeavour, even at the risk of being thought prolix, to explain every point as clearly as possible, although to many I may appear to be proving self-evident propositions.

The subject of Dock accommodation in Bombay naturally divides itself into three parts—

First.—The relative merits of docks when compared with bunder boat wharves as a means of working the sea-going traffic of the port of Bombay.

Secondly.—If it be granted that docks possess superior facilities for this purpose, where should they be constructed?

Thirdly.—What administrative machinery is best suited for carrying out and properly working docks or similar works?

With regard to the first part, viz., the relative merits of docks when compared with bunder boats and bunder wharves as a means of working the sea-going trade of the port, I confess I have some hesitation in enlarging upon this point, as the superior merits of docks are so numerous, and to those who are acquainted with the subject, so clear and well established, that to many I may appear to be wasting time if I should expatiate on them.

In every large harbour a system of bunder boats or barges has always been the first means employed for working the seagoing trade of the port, but as wealth and trade have increased this primitive mode has been abandoned. In well sheltered harbours, where the range of tide is only four or five feet, jetties are substituted, but when it exceeds 8 2 feet, docks are preferred.

In no other port in the world has the system of barges been more fully tested than it was in the port of London towards the end of the last century, yet notwithstanding the most perfect arrangement of organized labour, the delay and obstruction to trade caused by their use at length became unbearable.

In confirmation of these views I cannot do better than give an extract from a report by my relative the late Mr. James Walker, who was for so many years Engineer to the Admiralty, to the Trinity-house of London, and to many dock and harbour corporations, and although the report is dated December 1843, the subsequent experience of nearly a quarter of a century has only served to confirm the soundness and justness of his views:—

"The advantages of Docks over tidal Rivers or Harbours may either be considered as general, or with reference to the particular case of St. Helier."

"The first of these is well known and fully appreciated in this country, from the experience of nearly half a century; so that the question is never raised. We have before us the best proof of the utility of Docks in the prosperity of almost all the ports in Great Britain, where they have been judiciously constructed, and the rapid increase in the size and number of Docks which has been the consequence of the most successful attempt. London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull and Dundee may be taken as proofs."

"London.—The River Thames, at London, is nearly 1,000 feet wide, and of sufficient depth at the berths to float heavy laden ships at low water. The wharfage on each side is of considerable depth, and yet by far the greater proportion of ships with all cargoes, excepting such articles as coal and stone, prefer the Docks, where they pay rates, to lying in the River to unload, with the one exception (the Greenland Dock), the Docks in the port of London have been formed during the present century. There are now seven Chartered Dock Companies."

"Bristol.—The Port of Bristol was the *River Avon*. The Docks of Liverpool were drawing away the trade of Bristol, until a new course was made for the River Avon, and its natural channel improved and converted into a *Dock*. The trade of Bristol has since revived and is now in a flourishing state."

"Hull.—Hull had the Humber in *front* of the town, and on the East, the River Hull, where the shipping business of the port was done. About sixty-five years since, a Dock was formed; the consequent increase of trade demanded another Dock, which was opened in 1809. In 1826, a third was found necessary, which was opened in 1829, and now the trade is calling out loudly for more dock room."

"Liverpool.—Every one that knows Liverpool is convinced that it owes almost its existence to its Dock accommodation, and that increased trade has uniformly followed as if it were, the consequence of increase of dock room."

"Dundee.—Dundee may be cited as another example: the improvement of its trade and rapid increase to be dated from the formation of its Dock in 1825."

"Cardiff, Newport, Hartlepool, Seaham, and many others may be cited as proofs of the advantages of Docks; but the cases already mentioned may be considered sufficient, without lengthening this Report by further examples."

There is no fact more clearly established than this, that trade is almost, it may be said, created when facilities are given for working it, and that there is no more effectual way of stifling it or diverting it into other channels than by withholding these facilities.

That the trade of Bombay is at present carried on under very serious obstructions and drawbacks will at once appear when we compare the cost of unloading a ship by the bunder boat system with what it would be if it were unloaded in a Dock such as I now propose should be constructed in Moody Bay.

In the following estimate I have compared the cost of loading and unloading a ship of 1,000 tons register by bunder boats and in docks:—

Cost of present system of landing a miscellaneous cargo of 1,600 tons in Bombay harbour during the fair season.

Pilotage fees	Rs.	85
Harbour dues	,,	125
Steam winch on board ship, tackle, &c.	,,	500
Hire of bunder boats and cost of unloading 1,600 tons of cargo, and landing it on the bunders, including crane hire, &c. at Rs. 5 per ton	,,	4,800
Loss and damage to cargo from pilfering, seawater, and from careless handling of packages	,,	1,000
Bunder fees	,,	600
Hire of ship of 1,000 tons for one month, including keep of crew, interest on capital, insurance, &c.	,,	3,000
Interest for half a month on value of cargo (10 lacs) at 9 per cent per annum	,,	3,750
		13,860

Cost of present system of loading a cargo of Cotton.

Hire of ship for one month	Rs.	3,000
Ballast 150 tons at Rs. 3	,,	450
Shipping 5,000 bales of cotton at annas 12	,,	3,750
Steam winch	,,	500
Interest for half a month on value of cargo (8 lacs) at 9 per cent. per annum	,,	3,000
Harbour dues	,,	125
Pilotage fees	,,	85
		10,910
		24,770

During the S. W. monsoon, or for three months of the year, the cost of landing and shipping a cargo is twice what it is during the fair season, as, however, only one-half the average monthly number of vessels arrive during that period, the cost for the whole year is only increased 10 per cent., so that the unloading and loading a ship of 1,000 tons register may be taken at Rs. 27,000.

Probable cost of landing a cargo of 1,600 tons in Wet Dock during the fair season and during the S. W. monsoon.

Pilotage and harbour dues say	Rs.	100
Towing ship into dock and berthing her alongside wharves	,,	200
Dock dues on ship of 1,000 tons at Rs. 2 per ton	,,	2,000
Cost of unloading 1,600 tons of cargo, and depositing it on the wharves, including hire of cranes, &c. at annas 6 per ton	,,	600
Damage to cargo whilst being unloaded	,,	150
Hire of ship of 1,000 tons for one week at 3,000 Rupees per mensem	,,	700
Interest for half a week on value of cargo (10 lacs) at 9 per cent. per annum	,,	865
		4,615

Probable cost of loading a cargo of Cotton in Wet Dock during the fair season and the S. W. monsoon.

Ballast 150 tons at Rs. 1½	Rs.	225
Hire of ship for one month	,,	3,000
Dock dues on ship of 1,000 tons at Rs. 2 per ton	,,	2,000
Loading 5,000 bales of cotton, including crane hire, &c., at annas 2 per bale	,,	625
Interest for half a month on value of cargo (8 lacs) at 9 per cent. per annum	,,	3,000
Towing ship out of dock	,,	200
Harbour and Pilotage dues say	,,	100
		9,150
		13,765

In the above estimates I have taken the cost of bunder boat hire at Rs. 3 per ton, this is a low price, being below the average of the last three years. At the present time, however, in consequence of the dulness of trade, and the number of unemployed barges, bunder boat hire is a little lower than Rs. 3 per ton, but as soon as trade revives prices will again rise.

I have taken dock dues at Rs. 2 per ton. In England dock dues vary from 4 to 6 annas per ton.

Thus it would appear that if docks are constructed in Moody Bay instead of bunder boat basins, nearly half the cost of unloading and shipping cargo will be saved to the community, whilst for the same expenditure on works four times the amount of dues will be collected.

Thus, if the total tonnage passing through the docks, exclusive of ships with coal and such like materials, amounts to 300,000 tons register per annum, the annual saving to the community would be at least 39 lacs of rupees, and Government would gain in dues nearly 10 lacs per annum, if from this amount we deduct 1 lac for the extra working expenses of docks over bunder boat basins, a clear annual profit of 9 lacs will be left in favour of docks.

A month is generally allowed as the time necessary for discharging a ship by means of bunder boats, and although I have supposed the ship when in dock to take a week to unload, it can be done in much less time.

In proof of this I may mention that Captain Marder, of the ship *Aquamamon*, informed me that he went into the East India Dock, and within 32 days discharged 1,200 tons of general cargo, took all the spars, masts, &c., (except the main mast) out of the ship, and went into dry dock. So, however, as a fair time to allow for discharging a ship in dock, and as the cargo is handed over to the Dock Trust whilst it is being discharged, the risk of loss from pilfering or damage by the weather is reduced to a minimum.

The saving of expense in loading and unloading a ship is not, however, the only advantage possessed by wet docks. If merchants knew they could depend on a ship being unloaded quickly, they would often take less freight, as a ship after discharging might sail out in ballast, and seek for a cargo elsewhere.

The greater certainty in conducting trade also would be no small advantage; at present, what with the heavy weather during the monsoon and the charges of boatmen, many traders can never say when they will get a cargo landed, or what it will cost to do so, and there must surely be something very wrong in a system which detains cargo on board steamers in the harbour for as long a time as is taken to bring it from Suez.

To those who have read the discussions which preceded the commencement of the first large Docks in London (the East India Docks) the arguments I have heard in Bombay in favour of continuing the present system of bunder boats certainly would not present much novelty, as they are precisely those which were urged in favour of a continuation of the system of barging then in use on the Thames.

The construction and continued success of the West India and other Docks subsequently constructed on the Thames have been the best answer to the arguments then urged with so much mistaken zeal.

The great argument urged against the construction of docks in Bombay is the difficulty of providing for the crew whilst the ship is being discharged, and in all these discussions it has always been assumed that a crew must necessarily be paid off as soon as the ship arrives in dock. Although it is usual for the crew of large seagoing vessels to be paid off when they arrive in dock in England, and the ships to be discharged by dock labourers, it does not follow that the same course must be pursued in Bombay. In docks in London and elsewhere the cossling and foreign vessels keep their crews on board, and I can see no reason why the same course should not be followed here. If, however, there should be sanitary or other objections to keeping the crew on board-ship whilst she is in dock, barracks could be built for the sailors between the dock and the seawall; these barracks could easily be kept isolated from the town, and as they would only have the Esplanade to the windward of them, they ought to be healthy.

It has been stated that in a tropical climate water in docks will soon become putrid, and thus be a nuisance to the neighbourhood. This is not a new argument against docks, and it is one which was repeatedly urged against the construction of the West India Docks in London. Indeed it appeared so strong that the Directors had at one time an intention to introduce fresh water from the River Lea. This idea was, however, wisely abandoned, as it would have necessitated the "locking" of every ship entering or leaving the docks, besides it has been found that when there are two entrances to a dock, the water can be frequently changed, and thus prevented from becoming a nuisance.

In selecting a site for docks there are two requirements of vital importance,—1stly, the dock should if possible be situated near deep water in the harbour; and 2ndly, it should be near to the warehouses and to the business part of the port.

With regard to the first requirement, that the dock should, if possible, be situated near deep water in the harbour, this admits of no dispute, and a great part of modern dock-engineering consists in the construction of docks with entrances near deep water to supplement docks formerly constructed at the top of dredged entrance channels.

In proof of this I may instance the Penarth Docks on which I was engaged for some time whenunder Mr. Hawkshaw, the eminent Engineer.

This dock of about 50 acres was constructed near to deep water in opposition to the Bute Docks at Cardiff, which are situated at the top of a dredged channel about three quarters of a mile long. The consequence has been that the trustees of the Marquis of Bute, in order to be able successfully to compete with the Penarth Dock Company, obtained last year parliamentary sanction for the construction of docks with an entrance nearer the Penarth roads, and therefore more accessible.

The new docks at Newport and Bristol are now being constructed further down the river than the old ones, in order that they may be more accessible to shipping, and thus enabled to secure the trade of the ports.

It may be accepted as a well established fact, that docks having their entrance gates near to deep water will always be preferred to docks situated at the end of a dredged entrance channel, as no captain would choose the latter, and thereby run the risk of grounding his ship.

An examination of the chart of the harbour of Bombay will show that the two fathom line is outside Cross Island or half a mile from the face of the Elphinstone Land Company's sea wall, but that further down the harbour it gradually approaches the shore, until at a short distance above the Mint it is only 50 yards from the face of the proposed sea wall of the Moody Bay reclamation; this, therefore, being the deepest water close in shore naturally marks it as the spot near to which the entrance lock of any docks should be placed.

With regard to the second requirement of a dock, viz., that it should, if possible, be near the warehouses of the Fort and Native Town, this also hardly admits of argument, for if it is not so situated either new warehouses must be built, or considerable exp

BANKS.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India—No. XIX. of 1857.

Capital—One Crore of Rupees, in 50,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. E. GRIEM, Esq.,—Chairman
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
JAMES W. WRIGHT, Esq.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq.
DALSOOKRAM BURJORVUNDASS, Esq.
Messrs. BRODIE & WILSON, } Auditors.
DR. AMBARAM LEVARAM, }
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 17th August 1866.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 18 and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1854. Recognized by Act No. VIII. of 1855, of the Legislative Council of India.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and Messrs. G. J. HANSEO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICE—No. 5, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases Bills on
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Penang, Shanghai, and Ochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Saigon and Japan.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable at demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and Securities.

For further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all communications should be made payable.

J. VAN DEN BERG, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Credits on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Credits available in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe and Bills at very current rates of Exchange on—

On demand	at Rs. 111d.	per Rupee.
10 days' sight	at Rs. 111d.	"
20 do.	at Rs. 111d.	"
30 do.	at Rs. 111d.	"
On demand	at Rs. 104d.	"
On Calcutta at demand	at Rs. 104d.	"
Ditto do.	at Rs.	"
Ditto do.	at Rs.	"
Drafts for the use of Travellers	at Rs. 104d.	"
Bills and Drafts on Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Manilla, and Java		
Bills and Drafts on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales		

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 or above Rs. 1,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	at	6 per cent.
6 ditto	at	5 do.
3 do.	at	4 do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends on the following terms:—

If to be sold in India, a Commission will be charged at a ½ per cent.

On receiving Government Paper or Share Certificates for sale remittance will be made on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted by Bank's Drafts, that Commission will be charged.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 3rd January 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—28, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£500,000.

Manager—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary—C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Agencies and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Saugor, Bassein, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

BANK HOURS.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—

1 months' sight (on 1st day of each month) at Rs. 111d. per Rupee.
2 do. at Rs. 111d. "
3 do. at Rs. 111d. "
On Demand (Head Office) at Rs. 104d. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits (payable on demand) will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000 (Fifty Thousand Rupees) during the half year of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, on which no interest will be allowed, and Credit Interest at a full Month.

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 5 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 do.
Do. 12 do. 5 do.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 unless on deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank's Agency receives Drafts or Hoondees on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondees forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or Purchase of Government Paper, Bank Shares and other Securities ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted, as may be directed by the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends realized on account of sale, 1 per cent. commission charged if the Bank's Bills are paid in India; if remitted to London or elsewhere ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, 1 per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 1st January 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares of £50 each—Paid up Capital £625,000 Less.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—L. G. HARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling and Nynee-tal.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight	at Rs. 111d.	per Rupee.
3 do.	at Rs. 111d.	"
2 do.	at Rs. 111d.	"
1 do.	at Rs. 111d.	"
On demand	at Rs. 104d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	at Rs. 11d.	"
Other Places payable at the current Rate of Exchange on the day of Payment.		

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 6, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and on all the principal Towns in India, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Bagdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will attend to the Collection of Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized to do so, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of 1 per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half Yearly:

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, ditto, ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits are generally be placed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.

Are granted on approved persons and other Security on the usual Terms, for further information apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—" Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

W. H. PEILE, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th January 1867.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

PAID-UP CAPITAL RS. 2,581,250.

OFFICES—No. 42, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PERCIVERE NORCROFT POCHAZEE, Esq.
DORABJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANCHJEE WADIA, Esq.
CURSETJEE MERWANJEE MORRIESEE, Esq.

Auditors.

Messrs. John Beattie and Hormusjee Jehangeerjee Dady.

Solicitors.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and HERELL.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Customers or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of the drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom credit is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for remittance should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 5 " "
12 " " " 6 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondees.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, 1 per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, 1 per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, 1 per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3.30 P. M.
Saturdays ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd January 1867.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August 1866.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £735,000. Revenue exceeds £365,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £80,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
Secretary—D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Indian and Constabulary (Local excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from quinquennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	CIVIL. Half-yearly.			Monthly.			MILITARY. Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	12	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
35	24	0	0	4	3	10	26	0	0	3	9	8
40	33	0	0	5	15	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
50	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	MILITARY. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
30	31	33	32	33	35	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	43	43	44	45
50	53	55	56	61	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER, Secretary.
Church Lane, Bombay, 16th March 1866.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital to the amount £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	309,690	15	
Do. 1863	341,068	3	2
Do. 1864	396,503	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	55,435	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandize and on Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents, DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	70,169	0	0
Do. 1863	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	132,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Insurance on the Lives above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher, Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.	W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	George B. Kerford, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.	Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
William Aikin, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
L. G. Ashhurst, Esq.	Jadabhai Nowrojee, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	Francis Tothill, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Rogers Watorhouse, Esq.
Charlton H. Hall, Esq.	

ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALEX ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BADGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GURNEY, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BEITH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN LYALL, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PEELY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTHOVEN, Esq.	WM. BARNES WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	HENRY WILSON, Esq.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.	

JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. SCRIVEN, Esq., *Actuary.*

THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Life Department.*

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holder may be appropriated either in reduction of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies for Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.	
Calcutta	"	MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	"	DENT & Co.
Shanghai	"	DENT & Co.
Mauritius	"	BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	"	DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	"	DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town	"	Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	"	BONNER & Co.
Sydney	"	FANNING GREENWAY & Co.
Dunedin	"	DALGETY RAITRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 20th June 1865.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills cannot be too highly commended for its favourable influence they exercise over the skin. In all eruptions, inflammations, and ulcerations the detergent quality of this ungrent renders it so efficacious in first cleansing and purifying the diseased part, then inducing renewed and healthy action, as to ultimately leave the surface in the highest health. Holloway's Ointment works the most wonderfully beneficial results in bad legs, chronic sores, &c., by improving and quickening the sluggish and imperfect circulation removing all corrupt matters and increasing the disposition to heal. Holloway's Ointment throws no deleterious drug back on the function of the skin; it manifestly augments its evaporation and perspiration, whereby softness and pliability supplant its previously harsh and dry state.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV, Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. Cleveland, Esq.	A. Hay, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq.	H. E. Bright, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referees.	*Solicitors.*
r. J. W. Reynolds.	Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,658 assuring... ... ... £7,500,968

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,468,370

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were £823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 5 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit, ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium.. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium Rs. 123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.*, without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon Policies of which Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 129 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, BOILERS, ENGINES, SHAFTING, DRUMS, GINS, and OPENERS with ROOFING for a complete Factory of 60 or 100 Gins.

Private offers will be received, and if the Machinery be not sold previously it will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in a few days.

For further particulars apply to
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GEORGE WHITEBY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.

Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, the two powerful STEAM TUGS, "HERCULEAN" and "GARLANDER," built by the Thames Iron Ship Building Company, with Engines by John Seward of Blackwall. Tonnage of each 125 Tons, horse-power (nominal) 70 Horses. These Steamers are quite new, and are in perfect order.

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FOR SALE, a quantity of Contractors' temporary RAILS, POINTS, and CROSSINGS. Also a Lot of Contractors' TOOLS. Apply to MESSRS. COHEN & Co.,
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FOR SALE.—One Vertical High pressure Steam Engine 9-inch Cylinder 10-inch Stock complete with shafting, drums, and strapping for driving a circular saw, lathe, &c. &c.

One independent double geared drilling Machine, can drill holes up to 6 inches diameter.

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FOR SALE.—1. That large House, No. 29, Hornby Row, lately occupied by Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.

2. The large range of Buildings, comprising upwards of 100 spacious Godowns, recently occupied by the Asiatic Banking Corporation and Messrs. Grey & Co., situated in Rampart Row and Ash Lane.

3. All that piece of Ground, measuring about 2,000 square yards, with Bungalow thereon, situated in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Nowrojee Cursetjee Cowasjee, Esq.

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Bombay, 19th Dec. 1866.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parel, Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated handing Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1867.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in business with his son Hasuna Nansee, and he warns the public against giving to the said Hasuna Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hasuna Nansee.

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Very elegant double Broughams, open *ci.* close; Sociables; Single Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Pair-horse Connecticut; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.

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On WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of January 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., Messrs. MENESSY & COMPANY are instructed by the Legislators of the Union Financial Corporation (Limited) to submit to Public Auction on the premises, in 2 Lots (unless previously disposed of by private contract), subject to Conditions of Sale which will be then produced, the following valuable PROPERTIES, namely:—

LOT 1.

All those pieces or parcels of Land or Ground, together with the Messuages, Tenements, or Dwelling-houses and Chawl or range of Buildings standing thereon, or on some part thereof, situate in Shaik Memon Street and Gunesh Wady Lane, without the Fort, Bombay, assessed under Numbers 42 and 201, and standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 139 Pension and Tax, containing altogether 174 square yards or thereabout, and bounded on the East partly by a passage (one half whereof belongs to the premises hereinbefore described), on the West by the passage which divides the same premises from Lot 2 hereinafter described, on the North by the Chawl and Property of Gopaldass Madhowdass, and on the South partly by Gunesh Wady Lane, partly by the passage firstly hereinbefore mentioned, and partly by the Messuage or Shop of Bhugwandass Raghoonath.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Gunesh Wady Lane aforesaid, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 21, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 130, and bounded on the East by the passage which divides the same premises from the premises above described as Lot 1, on the West by a passage which divides the same premises from the house and property of Vishnoo Bhut, on the North by the property of Gopaldass Mahowdass, and on the South by Gunesh Wady Lane aforesaid.

Further information and particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP, Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICES.

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Bombay, 1st June 1866.

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